

PATENTS

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Smith, Mary

Atty. Docket: 83317.000004

Serial No.: 09/391,869

Examiner:

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Art Unit:

Title: POCKET INSERT FOR BOUND BOOK

Appeal Brief Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.192

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

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1. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The present application was originally assigned to Monroe Graphics, Inc.
now Evolution Impressions.

2. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences known to appellants, the
appellant's legal representative, or assignee which will directly affect or be
directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending
appeal.

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3. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-36 are pending in the application, wherein Claims 26-31 have
been withdrawn from consideration, and Claims 1-25 and 32-36 are finally
rejected and subject to the present appeal.

4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments subsequent to the final action have been filed.

5. SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The present invention provides an improved pocket insert for operably passing through a printer or a copier in sequence with a single sheet of paper having a given width and a given length (p. 6, lines 15-18; p. 7, lines 3-10; Figures 2-7), the improvement comprising

(a) a base sheet (p. 4, lines 6-7; reference 10 in Figures 2-5 and 2-6) having a single thickness and a binding edge (p. 4, lines 11-3; reference 12 in Figures 2-5) at an end of the sheet, the base sheets have a width equal to the given width and a length equal to the given length;

(b) a pocket sheet (p. 4, lines 15-18; reference 20 in Figures 2, 3 and 5) having a single sheet thickness;

(c) an adhesive; (p. 4, lines 18-25) between the base sheet 10 and the pocket sheet 20 to bond the base sheet to the pocket sheet to form a pocket with an opening (p. 4, lines 30-32; shown as 41 in Figures 2-5) with an opening facing the binding edge,

(d) the pocket insert having a maximum thickness equal to a combined thickness of the single thickness, the single sheet thickness and adhesive.

(Page 3, replacement the paragraph extending from lines 7-19; Figures 2-6).

6. ISSUES

1. Whether Claims 1-9, 11-13, 16-18, 22, 23, 25-34¹ and 36 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Wyant (US Patent 5,823,573)² in view of Dick (US Patent 1,495,953).

¹ As Claims 26-31 have been withdrawn from consideration, Applicant has taken 25-34 to be Claims "25, 34".

² Applicant notes the patent to Wyant is identified on the Notice of References cited as US 5,540,513, and the US patent 5,823,573 names Chang as the inventor. In view of the examiner's

2. Whether Claims 10, 14, 15, 19-21 and 24 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Wyant in view of Dick (U.S. Patent 1,495,953) further in view of Ruebens (US Patent 4,965,948).

3. Whether Claim 35 is properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Michelin (US Patent 5,141,252).

7. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-4, 6-7, 9, 11-13, 16-18 stand or fall together.

Claim 5 stands or falls alone. *DLP 1*

Claim 8 stands or falls alone. *DLP 7*

Claims 10, 14, 15 and 19-21 stand or fall together.

Claims 22 and 25 stand or fall together. *22 IND + 25 DLP*

Claim 23 stands or falls alone. *DLP 22*

Claim 24 stands or falls alone. *DLP 23*

Claim 32 stands or falls alone. *IND*

Claim 33 stands or falls alone. *DLP 32*

Claim 34 stands or falls alone. *-IND*

Claim 35 stands or falls alone. *-IND*

Claim 36 stands or falls alone. *-IND*

8. ARGUMENT

(i) Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112, First Paragraph.

There are no outstanding objections under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph.

(ii) Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

There are no outstanding rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

description of Wyant, (US Patent 5,540,513), applicant has treated the rejection as being based upon Wyant (US patent 5,540,513) in view of Dick.

² As set forth above, applicant has taken this rejection to rely upon Wyant, US Patent 5,540,513.

(iii) Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §102

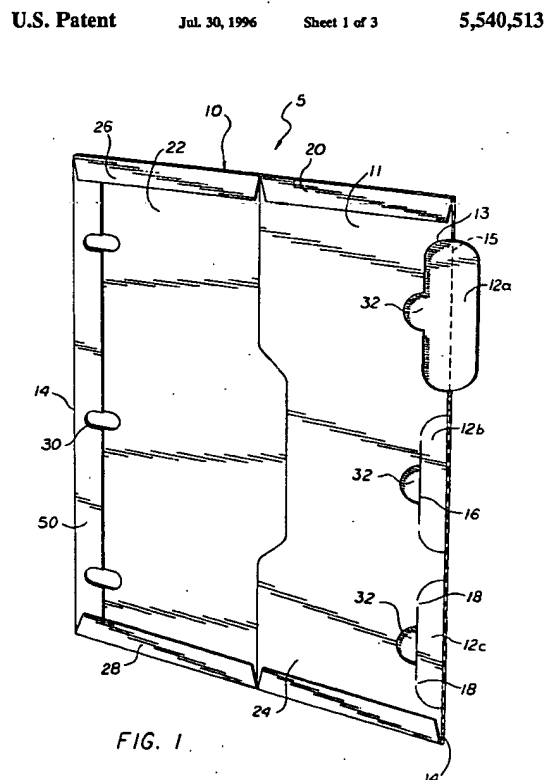
There are no outstanding rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102.

(iv) Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1-9, 11-13, 16-18, 22, 23, 25-34 and 36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Wyant in view of Dick (US Patent 1,495,953).³

Wyant (US Patent 5,540,513) discloses a file indexing system having a tab-yielding panel, construed as the pocket sheet 11 by Examiner Henderson [Paper 16, page 3].

As seen in Wyant, the “pocket” formed by Wyant is open bottomed. That is, the bottom of each “pocket” has a rupture tear line 16 to facilitate breakage of the tear line and open the tab 12. (Wyant, Col. 2, line 62—Col. 3, line 8). Thus, Wyant discloses a through passage. The Examiner is relying upon a through passage (as shown by Wyant) to disclose a pocket. Applicant respectfully submits a tunnel is not a pocket.



Examiner Henderson recognizes Wyant does not disclose:

1. a pocket sheet perimeter defined by an attached edge section on the inner surface;

2. wherein the attached edge section of the pocket sheet perimeter is attached through bonding, fusing or gluing to the first surface along a plurality of seams;
3. wherein the pocket has a width at least 60% of the width of the base sheet;
4. wherein the pocket and the base sheet are separate sheets;
5. wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are adhered along respective edges;
6. wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are formed of a rectangular sheet having particular sizes;
7. a front and a back cover, wherein the pocket inserts are bound between the covers; and
8. wherein the pocket retained supplemental media.

The Examiner relies upon Dick (US Patent 1,495,953) to cure the deficiencies of the primary reference Wyant. [Paper 16, page 4]. Specifically, the Examiner asserts Dick discloses a pocket insert, with a pocket sheet perimeter defined by an attached edge section on the inner surface through any securing means along a plurality of seams 5 wherein the pocket sheet and the base sheet are separate sheets; and wherein a

Fig. 1.

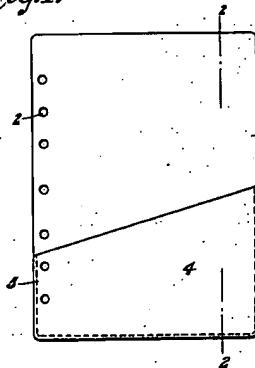


Fig. 2.

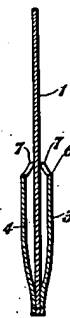
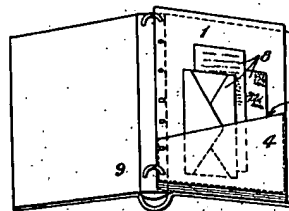


Fig. 3.



³ As set forth above, applicant has taken this rejection to rely upon Wyant, US Patent 5,540,513.

front and back cover are used to bind the inserts together, and wherein the pockets are used to retain supplemental media 8. [emphasis added] [Paper 16, page 4].

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's characterization of Dick disclosing "any" securing means for attaching the pocket sheet to the base sheet.

The recitation in Dick of securing means is not enabling for the specifically recited connections set forth in Claims 1-25. The words "securing means" do not provide the recited chemical bonding, fused or glued constructions of the present claims.

The Examiner concludes it would have been obvious "to modify Wyant's pocket insert to include a separate pocket sheet attached to the base sheet to form a pocket insert, wherein the sheets are attached by any securing means and wherein the inserts retain supplemental media and are bound between two covers as taught by Dick for the purpose of providing a more secured pocket." [Paper 16, page 4].

The asserted obvious combination renders the primary reference Wyant inoperable for its intended purpose. That is, Wyant is expressly directed to providing tabs 12a, 12b and 12c which can be selectively folded outward of the edge of the card. (Col. 1, lines 46-48). The only way in which these tabs can be formed, is upon forming the tab yielding sheet and the base sheet from a single piece of material to include a fold line. In contrast, the Examiner now asserts it would be obvious to use separate sheets of material as shown in Dick. However, using separate sheets of material would render the express and claimed tab forming function of Wyant inoperative.

APPLICABLE LAW AND STANDARDS

"Most if not all inventions arise from a combination of old elements. Thus, every element of a claimed invention may often be found in the prior art. However, identification in the prior art of each individual part claimed is

insufficient to defeat patentability of the whole claimed invention. Rather, to establish obviousness based on a combination of the elements disclosed in the prior art, there must be some motivation, suggestion or teaching of the desirability of making the specific combination that was made by the applicant. [citations omitted] *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2000)

The motivation, suggestion or teaching may come explicitly from statements in the prior art, the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, or, in some cases the nature of the problem to be solved. In addition, the teaching, motivation or suggestion may be implicit from the prior art as a whole, rather than expressly stated in the references. [citations omitted] *Id.* at 1317.

The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. Whether the Board relies on an express or an implicit showing, it must provide particular findings related thereto. Broad conclusory statements standing alone are not “evidence.” [citations omitted] *Id.* at 1317.

“Our case law makes clear that the best defense against hindsight-based obviousness analysis is the rigorous application of the requirement for a showing of a teaching or motivation to combine the prior art references. Combining prior art references without evidence of such a suggestion, teaching, or motivation simply takes the inventor’s disclosure as a blueprint for piecing together the prior art to defeat patentability--the essence of hindsight.” [citations omitted] *Ecolchem v. Southern California Edison Co.*, 56 USPQ2d 1065, 1073 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

“Defining the problem in terms of its solution reveals improper hindsight in the selection of the prior art relevant to obviousness.” *Id.* at 1073 “The opinion then lists each step and states where in the cited prior art references the step can be found. This reference-by-reference, limitation-by-limitation analysis

wholly fails to demonstrate how the prior art teaches or suggests the combination claimed in the '411 patent." *Ecolochem* at 1075.

The Federal Circuit has stated the "implicit generalized finding by a district court that when one of ordinary skill was faced with a problem [of the patent] in view of a prior art reference, that the combination claimed would have been obvious is insufficient." *Ecolochem* at 1075.

"A rejection cannot be predicated on the mere identification of individual components of claimed limitations. Rather, particular findings must be made as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention would have selected these components for combination in the manner claimed." *Ecolochem* at 1076.

"In *In re Dembiczak*, we noted that:

Measuring a claimed invention against the standard established by section 103 requires the oft-difficult but critical step of casting the mind back to the time of invention, to consider the thinking of one of ordinary skill in the art, guided only by the prior art references and the then-accepted wisdom in the field. *In re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994, 999, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

We "cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention." *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1075, 5 USPQ2d 1780, 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1988). *Ecolochem* at 1072.

Claims 1-4, 6-7, 9, 11-13, and 16-18

Claim 1 recites in part:

(a) "a base sheet of paper material comprising a binding edge bound to the binding . . ."

(b) a pocket sheet of paper material, the pocket sheet having a perimeter defined by an attached edge section on the inner surface and a free edge section on the inner surface . . .

wherein the base sheet and a pocket sheet are arranged such that the pocket opening faces the binding."

Wyant discloses an inherently different attachment mechanism, as top and bottom margin panels 26, 28 are secured to the tab yielding panel 11, which in turn overlies the base 22, thereby forming a three layer thickness and does not provide "one of chemically bonding, bonded, fused or glued" the first surface of the base sheet to the attached edge section. As expressly recited by Wyant, the top marginal panel and the bottom marginal panel are secured to the tab yielding panel 11. (Col. 2, lines 59-61). There is no disclosure or suggestion of affixing the "inner surface" of the tab yielding panel 11 to the "top planar surface" of the base 22.

Dick cannot cure the deficiencies of Wyant. That is, as suggested by Examiner, forming Wyant to include a separate pocket sheet would preclude Wyant from forming the tabs. Further, modification of the secondary reference Dick to provide the pocket opening towards the binding edge would be expressly contrary to allowing that "the letters are inserted in a vertical position, thereby enabling the observer to read the titles without it being necessary to turn the book around to different positions." (Page 1, lines 93-96)

Dick is directed to having the pocket opening not face the binding edge.

It should be observed that the arrangement of the pockets at the lower portion of the sheet is such that the letters are inserted in a vertical position, thereby enabling the observer to read the titles without it being necessary to turn the book around into different positions.

(Col. 2)

Rearranging the pocket as asserted by the examiner would be directly contrary to the express purpose of the primary reference.

Further, Dick states:

This improvement relates to improvements
10 in loose leaf sheets for use in loose leaf
binders, and having pockets on the opposite
sides or faces thereof, whereby as the sheet
is turned in the binder from one side to the
other, the pockets are rendered accessible
15 for readily placing articles therein and re-
moving them therefrom. Hereinafter it has (Col. 1)

"We have noted as a "useful general rule," that reference is that teach
away cannot serve to create a prima facie case of obviousness. In re Gurley, 27
f.3d 551, 553, 31 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1131, 1132 (Fed. Sur. 1994)" McGinley v. Franklin
Sports Inc., U.S.P.Q. 2d 1001, (Fed. Sur. 2001).

Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits Claims 1-4, 6-7, 9, 11-13, and
16-18 are in condition for allowance.

Claim 5

Claim 5 depends from Claim 1, and further recites in part "the base sheet
and the pocket sheet are formed of separate sheets of paper material that are
adhered to one another along the attached edge section of the pocket sheet."

If Wyant were formed of separate sheets of material for the tab yielding
panel 11 and the base sheet 22, and were secured as set forth by Wyant, there
could be no formation of the tabs. That is, upon forming the ruptureable tear line
16 for formation of the tab 12, once the tab 12 were separated from the tab
yielding panel 11, the tab would fall off.

As this is so expressly contrary to the intended purpose of the primary
reference, applicants respectfully submit the asserted rejection of Claim 5 cannot
be sustained.

Claim 8

Claim 8 depends ultimately from Claim 1 and further recites "the base
sheet and the pocket sheet are adhered to one another along their respective
first edges, third edges and fourth edges."

Wyant requires the tab yielding sheet 11 be free from the base sheet 22 in order for the tabs to separate from the base sheet and project from the common periphery of the file marker. Further, the Examiner has not identified any specific suggestion in either of the references for this modification. Therefore, as the structure of Claim 8 is directly contrary to the proposed modification of the primary reference, Applicant submits the rejection of Claim 8 cannot be sustained.

Claims 22 and 25

Independent Claims 22 and dependent Claim 25 recite in part

“a pocket insert defined base a base sheet of paper material and a pocket sheet of paper material, . . . the base sheet having a plainer first surface and a plainer second surface;

(a) the pocket sheet having a plainer inner surface and a plainer surface and a plainer outer surface... the pocket sheet comprising a first edge of the inner surface being one of chemically bonded, fused or glued to the first surface of the base sheets . . . forming a pocket opening partially defined by the first surface . . . wherein the second sheet has a shorter width than the first sheet and a width at least half the width of the base sheet.

Were the tab yielding sheet 11 of Wyant bonded to the base sheet 22, the tab 12 would not be able to be separated from the base sheet and thus Wyant could not form the tabs. Again, applicant respectfully submits the proposed modification of Wyant which provides an inoperative embodiment, cannot sustain a rejection of Claims 22 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claim 23

Claim 23 depends from Claim 22 and further recites in part “the base sheet and the pocket sheet are formed of separate sheets of paper material that are adhered to one another along their respective first edges, third edges and forth edges.”

As previously set forth in the discussion of Claim 5, the formation of Wyant by separate sheets of material, would not form tabs, but rather punch outs that would not be connected to the base sheet 22.

Further, the recitation of adhering separate sheets of paper material with respect to the first, third and fourth edges, would preclude such formed tabs from being folded outward and thus performing their intended function. Again, such modification being contrary to the primary reference cannot sustain the rejection of Claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claim 32

Independent Claim 32 recites in part that pocket insert comprising

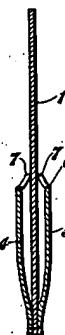
- (a) "a base sheet having a planar first surface . . .
- (b) a pocket sheet having a planar inner surface . . . the attached edge section being attached to the first surface of the base sheet . . . ;

wherein the base sheet and a pocket sheet are arranged such that the pocket opening faces the binding of the pocket insert as a total thickness less than a combined thickness of the base sheet, the pocket sheet and one of the base sheet and pocket sheet."

The proposed combination of Wyant and Dick not only provides an inoperable primary reference (Wyant) but still includes a device having a thickness which is at least equal to the combined thickness of the base sheet, the pocket sheet and one of the base sheet and the pocket sheet. Specifically, as seen in Figure 1 of Wyant, the corners are formed by base sheet 22, top marginal panel 28 and panel 50. Thus, the Wyant device, outside of the tab forming feature provides for a three layer thickness (in addition to any adhesives employed).

As seen in Dick, the resulting structure has at least three layers of thickness. As neither the primary nor the secondary reference disclose or suggest their set of limitations

Fig. 2.



of claim 32, Applicant respectfully submits the rejection of Claim 32 under 35 U.S.C. §103) is not sustainable.

Claim 33

Claim 33 depends from independent Claim 32 and further states in part "the maximum number of pocket sheet thicknesses and the maximum number of base sheet thicknesses at any location of the pocket insert is one."

As both the primary reference Wyant (which discloses at least four locations which have a three layer thickness - two layers of the base with one layer of the tab yielding, or three layers of the base) and Dick has three layers - two pocket sheet thicknesses in combination with one base sheet thickness. The Examiner's asserted rejection as being "an obvious matter of design choice" is not sustainable.

That is, as set forth in the present specification by limiting the thickness of the present invention, it can find applicability in standard single sheet paper processing devices.

Further, the Examiner has provided no specific suggestion for this "obvious design choice."

To establish obviousness based on a combination of elements disclosed in the prior art, there must be some motivation, suggestion or teaching of the desirability of making a specific combination that was made by the applicant. *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 55 USPQ2d 1333, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Not only are the elements not present in the cited references, the elements are contrary to the cited references. Further, the Examiner has not provided any motivation or suggestion or teaching, absent applicant's disclosure for making the asserted combination. Therefore, this rejection cannot be sustained.

Claim 34

Independent Claim 34 recites in part: "a pocket insert . . .

(a) a base sheet having a planar first surface . . . and a binding edge selected to be bound at the bound edge;

(b) a pocket sheet having a planar inner surface . . . a portion of the inner surface of the pocket connected to the first surface of the base sheet to form having a pocket opening between the first surface of the base sheet and the inner surface of the pocket sheet, the pocket opening facing the binding edge."

The asserted connection of the first surface of the base sheet to the inner surface of the pocket sheet is contrary to the primary reference Wyant. Further, the pocket opening facing the binding edge is directly contrary to Dick. Therefore, applicant respectfully submits this rejection be reversed.

Claim 36

Independent Claim 36 recites in part "a pocket insert . . . "

(a) a base sheet having a planar first surface . . .

(b) a pocket sheet having a planar inner surface . . . a portion of the inner surface of the pocket sheet connected to the first surface of the base sheet to form (i) a first pocket having a first pocket opening between the first surface of the base sheet and the inner surface of the pocket sheet, the first pocket opening facing the binding edge, and (ii) a second pocket having a second pocket opening between the first surface of the base sheet and the inner surface of the pocket sheet, the second pocket opening facing the binding edge."

As neither of the references cited in the rejection of Claim 36 disclose the recited pocket sheet being bound to the base sheet to define first and second pocket openings, each pocket opening facing the binding edge, applicant respectfully submits the asserted rejection cannot be sustained.

Further, the Examiner has not identified any specific teaching in either reference to suggest such modification. Therefore, Claim 36 is in condition for allowance.

Claims 10, 14, 15 19-21 and 24

Claims 10, 14, 15 19-21 and 24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Wyant in view of Dick and further in view of Ruebens (US Patent 4,965,948).

The Examiner asserts it would have been obvious to modify Wyant and Dick's pocket insert to include an adhesive strip as taught by Ruebens for the purpose of defining a plurality of pockets to hold numerous items. [Paper 16, page 5]

Claims 10, 14, 15 and 19-21

Claims 10, 14, 15 and 19-21 ultimately depend from Claim 1 and include all the limitations thereof.

Applicant reasserts the arguments made in response to the rejection of Claim 1. Ruebens does not cure the deficiencies of the asserted combination of Wyant in view of Dick. That is, each of these claims recite in a part "a base sheet of paper material" and "a pocket sheet of paper material." The Examiner has not provided a basis for picking and choosing from the disclosure of Ruebens. The transparent plastic album cover 22 of Ruebens does not suggest the recited paper material. Therefore, these claims are in condition for allowance.

Claim 24

Claim 24 depends from Claim 22, and further recites in part "wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are further adhered to one another along a strip parallel to the third and fourth edges of the sheets, so as to separate two pockets formed between the sheets."

As Claim 24 depends from Claim 22 and includes all the limitations thereof, applicant respectfully reasserts the arguments made in response to the rejection of Claim 22. Again, the independent claim recites a base sheet and a pocket sheet of paper material. The transparent plastic album cover of Ruebens does not cure the deficiencies of the primary references.

Claim 35

Independent Claim 35 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Michelin (US Patent 5,141,252). [Paper 16, page 5] The Examiner asserts it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to construct the pocket insert to have any desirable thickness, since such modification would have involved a mere change in the size of a component. [Paper 16, page 5]

Independent Claim 35 recites in part: "an improved pocket insert . . . comprising

- (a) a base sheet having a single thickness . . .
- (b) a pocket sheet having a single sheet thickness;
- (c) an adhesive between the base sheet and the pocket sheet . . .
- (d) the pocket insert having a maximum thickness equal to a combined thickness of the single thickness, the single sheet thickness and the adhesive."

The Examiner relies upon Michelin to disclose "a pocket insert capable of passing through a printer (Col. 3, lines 15-18)" [Paper 16, page 5]

Applicant has respectfully reproduced this section of Michelin which does not disclose or suggest that the pocket insert is capable of passing through a printer. Rather, a single ply (the back ply 16) can be preprinted.

In order to enhance use of the multi-ply insert as a 15
mailer, the back surface of the back ply 16 can be pre-
printed with reply address information 21 and postal
indicia 22 so as to be conveniently mailed. (Col. 3)


Further, the Examiner has not accounted for the specific inclusion in Michelin of the insert ply at 18 (Col. 2, lines 40-42).

As seen in Figure 2, the multi-ply portion 14 is formed of back ply 16, insert ply 18 and front ply 17, thereby forming a three-ply structure. As this is expressly contrary to the recited two ply structure of Claim 35, Applicant respectfully submits the asserted rejection cannot be sustained.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, applicant respectfully submits all the Claims are subject to the present appeal, Claims 1-25 and 32-36 are in condition for allowance and respectfully requests the outstanding rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: September 30, 2003

APPENDIX – CLAIMS INVOLVED IN APPEAL

1. A book comprising multiple pages and a pocket insert bound along a binding, wherein the pocket insert comprises:

(a) a base sheet of paper material comprising a binding edge bound to the binding, the base sheet having a planar first surface and a planar second surface; and

(b) a pocket sheet of paper material, the pocket sheet having a planar inner surface, a planar outer surface, and a perimeter defined by an attached edge section on the inner surface and a free edge section on the inner surface, at least a portion of the attached edge section being one of chemically bonded, fused or glued to the first surface of the base sheet along a plurality of seams and the free edge section being unattached to the base sheet to form a pocket opening along the free edge section between the first surface and the inner surface of the pocket sheet,

wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are arranged such that the pocket opening faces the binding.

2. The book of claim 1, wherein the pocket opening extends substantially parallel to the binding edge of the base sheet.

3. The book of claim 1, wherein the pocket sheet has a width smaller than a width of the base sheet but at least half the width of the base sheet.

4. The book of claim 3, wherein the pocket sheet has a width at least 60 percent of the width of the base sheet.

5. The book of claim 1, wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are formed of separate sheets of paper material that are adhered to one another along the attached edge section of the pocket sheet.

6. The book of claim 1, wherein the base sheet comprises:
a first edge,
a second edge opposed to the first edge and defining the binding edge,
the first and second edges defining a width of the base sheet, and
third and fourth edges opposed to one another and disposed between the first and second edges, the third and fourth edges defining a length of the base sheet.

7. The book of claim 6, wherein the pocket sheet comprises:
a first edge attached to the base sheet,
a second edge opposed to the first edge, the first and second edges defining a width of the pocket sheet, at least a portion of the second edge being unattached to the base sheet for forming the pocket opening, and
third and fourth edges opposed to one another and disposed between the first and second edges, the third and fourth edges defining a length of the pocket sheet and being attached to the base sheet; wherein the pocket sheet has a shorter width than the base sheet.

8. The book of claim 7, wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are adhered to one another along their respective first edges, third edges and fourth edges.

9. The book of claim 7, wherein the first edges of the base sheet and the pocket sheet are parallel to the second edges of the respective sheets, and the third edges of the base sheet and the pocket sheet are parallel to the fourth edges of the respective sheets.

10. The book of claim 9, wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are further adhered to one another along a strip parallel to the third and fourth edges of the sheets, so as to separate two pockets formed between the sheets.

11. The book of claim 7, wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are formed of a single section of paper material.

12. The book of claim 11, wherein the single section is folded along a fold line defining the first edges of the base sheet and the pocket sheet.

13. The book of claim 7, wherein the pocket sheet first edge is attached to the base sheet with an adhesive proximate to the base sheet first edge, the pocket sheet third edge is attached to the base sheet with an adhesive proximate to the base sheet third edge, and the pocket sheet fourth edge is attached to the base sheet with an adhesive proximate to the base sheet fourth edge.

14. The book of claim 13, wherein the pocket sheet is attached to the base sheet with an adhesive along a strip extending widthwise between the third and fourth edges of the sheets.

15. The book of claim 14, wherein the widthwise strip separates two pockets formed by the base sheet and the pocket sheet, both pockets opening towards the base sheet first edge.

16. The book of claim 1, wherein the base sheet is formed of a rectangular sheet of paper having a length of about 11 inches and a width of 8 to 8.5 inches.

17. The book of claim 16, wherein the pocket sheet is formed of a rectangular sheet of paper having a length of about 11 inches and a width of 5 to 6 inches.

18. The book of claim 17, wherein the multiple pages are rectangular sheets having a length of about 11 inches and a width of about 8.5 inches.

19. The book of claim 1, further comprising a front cover and a back cover bound along the binding, the pages and pocket insert being disposed between the front and back covers.

20. The book of claim 19, further comprising supplemental media retained in the pocket.

21. The book of claim 15, further comprising supplemental media retained in both pockets.

22. A pocket insert defined by a base sheet of paper material and a pocket sheet of paper material, the base sheet comprising:

a first edge, a second edge opposed to the first edge for binding to a binder, the first and second edges defining a width of the base sheet, and third and fourth edges opposed to one another and disposed between the first and second edges, the third and fourth edges defining a length of the base sheet, the base sheet having a planar first surface and a planar second surface;

the pocket sheet having a planar inner surface and a planar outer surface, the pocket sheet comprising:

a first edge of the inner surface being one of chemically bonded, fused or glued to the first surface of the base sheet, a second edge of the inner surface opposed to the first edge, the first and second edges defining a width of the pocket sheet, at least a portion of the second edge being unattached to the first surface of the base sheet for forming a pocket opening partially defined by the first surface, and third and fourth edges opposed to one another and disposed between the first and second edges, the third and fourth edges defining a length of the pocket sheet and being attached to the first surface of the base sheet; wherein the second sheet has a shorter width than the first sheet and a width at least half the width of the base sheet.

23. The pocket insert of Claim 22, wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are formed of separate sheets of paper material that are adhered to one another along their respective first edges, third edges and fourth edges.

24. The pocket insert of Claim 23, wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are further adhered to one another along a strip parallel to the third and

fourth edges of the sheets, so as to separate two pockets formed between the sheets.

25. The pocket insert of Claim 22, wherein the base sheet is formed of a rectangular sheet of paper having a length of about 11 inches and a width of about 8 to 8.5 inches, and the pocket sheet is formed of a rectangular sheet of paper having a length of about 11 inches and a width of about 5 to 6 inches.

32. A pocket insert configured to be bound along a binding, the pocket insert comprising:

(a) a base sheet having a planar first surface, a planar second surface and a binding edge selected to be bound to the binding; and

(b) a pocket sheet having a planar inner surface, a planar outer surface, a perimeter defined by an attached edge section on the inner surface and a free edge section on the inner surface, the attached edge section being attached to the first surface of the base sheet and the free edge section being unattached to the base sheet to form a pocket with a pocket opening along the free edge section and the first surface of the base sheet,

wherein the base sheet and the pocket sheet are arranged such that the pocket opening faces the binding and the pocket insert has a total thickness less than a combined thickness of the base sheet, the pocket sheet and one of the base sheet and the pocket sheet.

33. The pocket insert of Claim 32, wherein a maximum number of pocket sheet thicknesses and the maximum number of base sheet thicknesses at any location of the pocket insert is one.

34. A pocket insert for binding along a bound edge, comprising:

- (a) a base sheet having a planar first surface and a planar second surface, and a binding edge selected to be bound at the bound edge;
- (b) a pocket sheet having a planar inner surface and a planar outer surface, a portion of the inner surface of the pocket sheet connected to the first surface of the base sheet to form a pocket having a pocket opening between the first surface of the base sheet and the inner surface of the pocket sheet, the pocket opening facing the binding edge.

35. An improved pocket insert for operably passing through a printer or a copier in sequence with a single sheet of paper having a given width and a given length, the improvement comprising:

- (a) a base sheet having a single thickness and a binding edge located at an end of the sheet, the base sheet having a width equal to the given width and a length equal to the given length;
- (b) a pocket sheet having a single sheet thickness;
- (c) an adhesive between the base sheet and the pocket sheet to bond the base sheet to the pocket sheet to form a pocket with an opening facing the binding edge,

the pocket insert having a maximum thickness equal to a combined thickness of the single thickness, the single sheet thickness and the adhesive.

36. A pocket insert for binding along a bound edge, comprising:
- (a) a base sheet having a planar first surface and a planar second surface, and a binding edge selected to be bound at the bound edge;
 - (b) a pocket sheet having a planar inner surface and a planar outer surface, a portion of the inner surface of the pocket sheet connected to the first surface of the base sheet to form (i) a first pocket having a first pocket opening between the first surface of the base sheet and the inner surface of the pocket sheet, the first pocket opening facing the binding edge, and (ii) a second pocket having a second pocket opening between the first surface of the base sheet and the inner surface of the pocket sheet, the second pocket opening facing the binding edge.